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**The Results of Dr. Z. KASZAB Zoological Expedition to Mongolia. Nr. 273:
*Tortricidae and Cochyliidae (Lepidoptera)***

[Pp. 131—162, 25 text-figs]

Wyniki zoologicznej wyprawy dr KASZABA do Mongolii, Nr. 273: *Tortricidae* i *Cochylidae* (*Lepidoptera*)

Итоги зоологической экскурсии др. З. Кашаба в Монголию, № 273 *Tortricidae* и *Cochylidae* (*Lepidoptera*)

Abstract. The present paper contains a list of 114 species of the *Tortricoidea* collected during the last four expeditions of Dr. Z. KASZAB to Mongolia. The results of the first two expeditions were published separately (RAZOWSKI, 1966). This paper comprises also the descriptions of some new species and summarises the data on the characters of the *Tortricoidea* fauna of Mongolia.

The collection of the *Tortricidae* and *Cochylidae* made by Dr. KASZAB during six expeditions (1963—1968) comprises over 1300 specimens belonging to 114 species and subspecies. I would like to express my thanks to Dr. KASZAB for providing me with such valuable material. The collection is preserved in the Zoological Department of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest. Some paratypes and other specimens are deposited in the Institute of Systematic and Experimental Zoology PAS, Kraków.

The *Tortricoidea* were collected in various parts of Mongolia. The routes of the expeditions are figured and discussed in the papers by KASZAB (1965, 1966, 1967, 1968). Those publications provide us also with accurate data on the habitats, eg. localisation of the place of the collection, date, altitude, ecological remarks, time of collection, temperature etc. Each habitat has its own number (1—1153) which is always mentioned in the systematic part of present paper.

The number of specimens of *Tortricoidea* collected in various parts of Mongolia are unequal; in some aimaks the results were very satisfactory, in other much more meager. Therefore a comparison of these districts is impossible and no distribution study of Mongolian leaf-roller fauna can be done. The material seems also insufficient for an accurate analysis of the fauna and comparison with the neighbouring countries. The Mongolian *Tortricoidea* fauna has most probably distinct affinities to the fauna of SE Siberia, but unfortunately the latter is practically unknown to date. The faunas of South-East Siberia (Primorskij Kraj) and that of Kazakhstan have been studied and the results published some years ago. Thanks to those publications (DANILEVSKIJ, KUZNETSOV and FALKOVITSH, 1962 and KUZNETSOV, 1967) an approximate comparison is possible.

KOSTROWICKI (1965) adopted for his study on the Palaearctic *Lepidoptera* a geobotanic regionization. According to this, Kazakhstan and Mongolia are situated in a Central Asiatic Province, the former in the Kazakh (semideserts) Region, the latter in the Gobi Region. The Ussuri Region was placed in the Temperate Province (deciduous and mixed forests), in the Manchurian Type, in Continental area. In using this concept for an analysis of the faunas of *Macrolepidoptera*, the Central Asiatic Province was preserved and the Gobi area was treated as a separate region, whilst Kazakhstan was considered as a transitional zone. The Amur Region (inclusive the Ussuri territory) was placed in the East Siberian Province. These three units are used in the present paper. Table 1 shows the numbers of species of *Tortricoidea* in the mentioned faunas and the species common to Mongolia and Ussuri and to Mongolia and Kazakhstan, shared among particular tribes and families.

Table 1

Systematic unit	Number of species			Species common to	
	Mongolia	SE Siberia	Kazakhstan	Mongolia-SE Siberia	Mongolia-Kazakhstan
<i>Sparganothini</i>	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Archipini</i>	14	29	12	8	4
<i>Cnephasiini</i>	5	7	9	1	2
<i>Tortricini</i>	2	18	1	1	—
<i>Laspeyresiini</i>	10	43	32	4	2
<i>Eucosmini</i>	38	91	45	15	9
<i>Olethreutini</i>	18	57	26	11	3
<i>Cochylidae</i>	29	22	41	7	10
Totally	114	266	174	46	29

Totally the Mongolia and Amur Region (properly Ussuri area) have 46 species in common whilst Mongolia and Kazakhstan have only 29 species, however, the two are situated in the same province. The degree of affinity (the formula of SZYMKIEWICZ) in case of Mongolia and Ussuri is 42.6, while that of the faunas of Mongolia and Kazakhstan only 26.8. The degree of affinity is in the

particular groups of the *Tortricioidea* always smaller than 50, except the tribe *Archipini* in compared faunas of Mongolia and SE Siberia. This implies weak affinities of the *Tortricioidea* faunas of the discussed units, even when we admit our very limited knowledge of the leaf-rollers occurring there. In almost all groups of *Tortricioidea* the degree of affinity is greater in case of Mongolia and SE Siberia than in Mongolia and Kazakhstan. The exceptions are the *Cnephasiini* in the *Tortricidae* and the *Cochylidae*, both groups bound as a rule to dry areas. They find good living conditions in the steppes both of Mongolia and Kazakhstan. Among the species common to the three faunas, the most frequent is the Transpalaeartic element of the temperate Palaeartic order of elements. This element is represented by 29 species in case of Mongolia — SE Siberia species, and by 10 species in the second group. The association of the East palaeartic elements are represented in first case by 7 species, while in the second case this element has not been found. The remaining elements are represented by 1—3 species in relation with SE Siberia, and among the species common to Mongolia and Kazakhstan there are 8 examples of the Euro-Altai-Turano elements.

The *Tortricioidea* of Mongolia contain 25% of the Transpalaeartic element, over 8% of Euro-Altai-Turano element, and 18% of European element. The elements of East Palaeartic association are represented by 9 species (which gives 8%). The share of the Holarctic element is small (4 species — 4%). There is, however, a problem of a correct interpretation of the distribution of some species, as the present knowledge of the *Tortricioidea* is still insufficient.

At present, 15 endemic species are known from Mongolia. The share of the endemics among the particular groups of the *Tortricioidea* is as follows: *Sparganothini* — 0, *Archipini* — 0, *Cnephasiini* — 1, *Tortricini* — 1, *Laspeyresiini* — 1, *Eucosmini* — 6, *Olethreutini* — 1 and *Cochylidae* — 6. Some of them will certainly be found in other neighbouring territories, as was noticed in the case of an *Archipini* species *Clepsis violacea* RAZ., described from Mongolia and now found in CS Siberia. The Mongolian endemic species are bound to the steppes, and therefore they are represented mainly by the *Eucosmini* and *Cochylidae*. Concerning them, there is a possibility of eventual finding them in future rather in the Kazakh transitional zone than in the regions north and west of the discussed area. There is only a single endemic Mongolian genus belonging to the *Cnephasiini*, viz., *Epicnephasia* DANILEVSKI, represented by a solitary species.

Whilst the *Tortricidae* are insufficiently known from the Palaeartic, and any exact comparison of the Asiatic faunas is almost impossible, the *Cochylidae* are rather well studied. They are mainly bound to dry areas, and live mainly in the *Compositae*, *Umbelliferae*, etc. that grow in open areas, whilst only a few species feed on deciduous trees. This partially explains the share of the *Cochylidae* in the *Tortricioidea* in the discussed units: in Mongolia 25.9%, in Kazakhstan 23.5% and in SE Siberia only 8%. This picture will most probably be found to be constant even when further material is available (provided that it is collected in varied habitats) and eventual changes will seemingly appear in a growth of the percentages in the faunas of Mongolia and Kazakhstan.

The most characteristic genus of the Mongolian *Cochylidae* is *Falseuncaria*, represented by 4 species, while in Europe there are only 2 species. It is also poorly represented in Kazakhstan. It is worth mentioning, that Mongolia is the most eastern part of the distribution of *Falseuncaria*, and that three species of this genus are endemics of the country under consideration.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES

Acleris idonea sp. nov.

Labial palpus about 2, pale brownish grey, whiter beneath; head and thorax darker and greyer; abdomen pale grey. Forewing (fig. 1) uniformly broad throughout; costa curved outwards to 1/3, then straight (in female hardly concave); apex not protruding, pointed; termen hardly concave beyond apex, oblique. Ground colour pale brownish grey, sprinkled with grey, dark strigulated diffusely. Reminders of median fascia before middle of costa. Female darker than male, greyer, with ill-defined transverse strigulation. Fringes concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing greyish cream, distinctly strigulated transversely in male, brownish grey in female; fringes pale brownish cream with weak basal line. Length of forewing 9 mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 2, 3). Tegumen large; tuba analis simple; socius broad, subtriangular, with slender basal arm. Valva broad; sacculus strong, with ventral edge tolerably straight to middle, hardly convex basally. Postmedian portion of sacculus strongly broadened, prominent ventrally, irregularly dentate, covering partially a deep subterminal concavity; terminal portion of sacculus slender; brachiola broad. Aedoeagus slender, uniformly broad and almost straight in posterior half; four short, spiniform cornuti and elongate-triangular, minutely dentate ventrally plate in vesica.

Female genitalia (fig. 4). Sterigma short, broad, slightly convex in middle posteriorly, with thin anterior corners. Antrum long, distinctly sclerotized, slightly concave posteriorly; ductus bursae very large, broad except for anterior fourth; corpus bursae elongate; signum large.

This new species belongs to the *hastiana*-group. Its female genitalia are similar to those in *A. logiana* (CL.), but the males of both species are quite different.

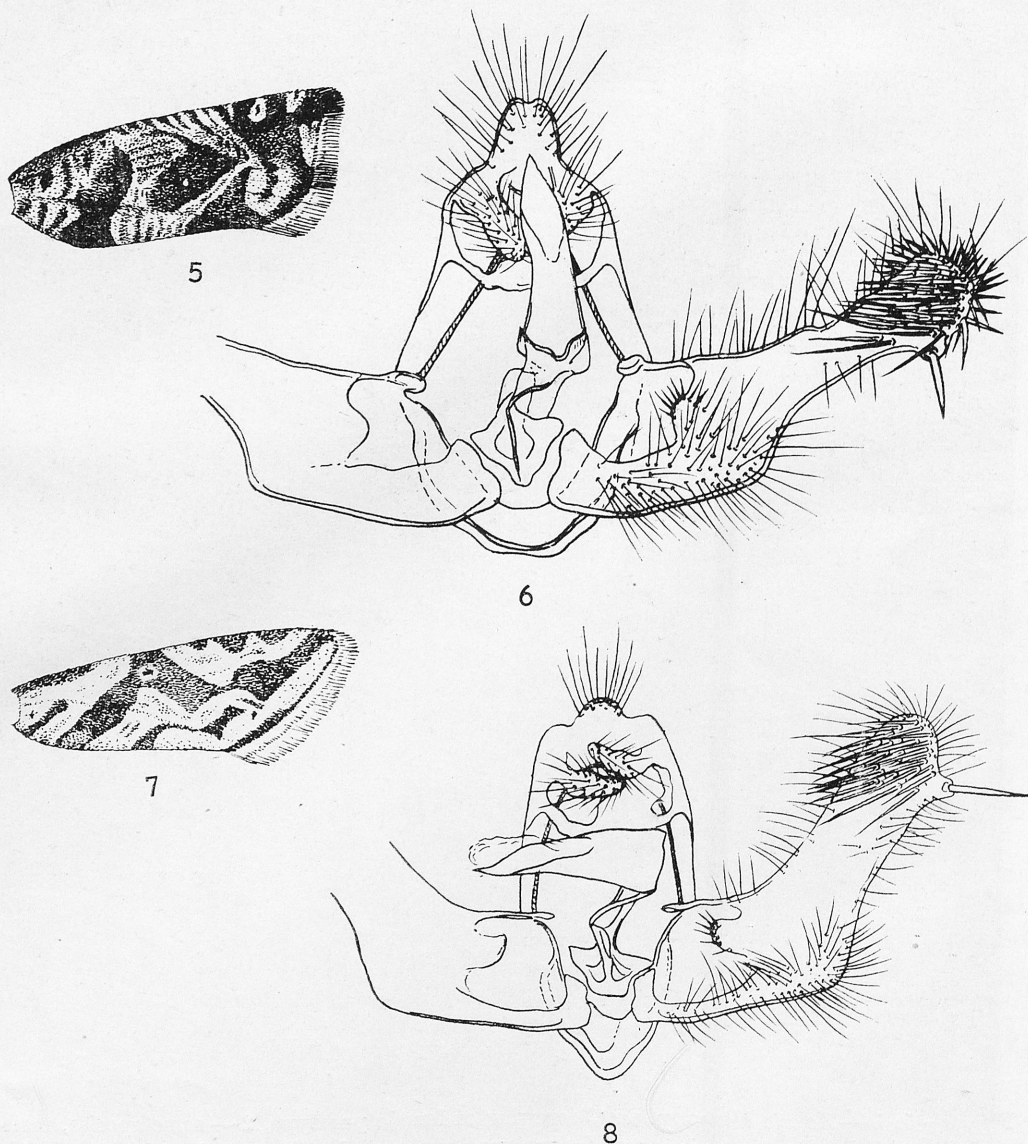
Holotype, male labelled „Mongolia: Chentej aimak, 10 km W von Somon Delgerchaan, 1250 m. Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1965; Nr. 475, 23. VIII. 1965“, G. Sl. 8606. Paratypes, two females labelled „Mongolia, Central aimak SO von Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m. Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1966; Nr. 521, 11. VI. 1966“, G. Sl. 8607 and „Mongolia: Bulgan aimak 11 km W von Somon Bajannuur am See Bajannuur, 1000 m. Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1968; Nr. 1144, 24. VII. 1968“.



Figs. 1—5: 1 — *Acleris idonea* sp. nov., forewing of female paratype, 2 — same species, male genitalia of holotype, 3 — aedoeagus of same specimen, 4 — female genitalia of same species

Pelochrista dira sp. nov.

Labial palpus longer than 2, brownish, in some specimens paler; front brownish cream, lateral parts of head brownish; thorax brownish, creamer medially, tegula brown. Abdomen brownish cream with brown segmentation. Forewing (fig. 5) expanding terminally; costa straight; apex rounded, not protruding; termen straight, weakly oblique. Costal fold to $1/3$ of the wing,



Figs. 5—8: 5 — *Pelochrista dira* sp. nov., forewing of paratype, 6 — same species, male genitalia of holotype, G. Sl. 8650, 7 — *P. figurana* sp. nov., forewing of paratype, 8 — same species, male genitalia of paratype, G. Sl. 8651

slender, tapering terminally. Ground colour cream darkened anteriorly, suffused with grey and marked with brown strigulae and internal lines. Pattern dark, vivid brown. Basal area suffused with brown anteriorly, terminating in subtriangular dorsal blotch extending posteriorly towards middle of wing, in some specimens reaching costa. Costal fold brown; costal stringulae pale cream divided with brown, 3—4 posterior brown markings subtriangular, large. Median pattern in form of subsquare blotch in middle breadth of wing connected to costa by thin, often interrupted line, and large, triangular blotch at tornus. Apex brown, coalescent with subapical broad suffusion and often with terminal elongate pattern. Tornal pattern ill-defined, marked with three brown spots medially. Fringes brown, except for median and tornal portions which are concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing broad, with weak angulation and short, rounded apex. They are brownish, darker on peripheries, mixed cream anally. Fringes dark cream, somewhat with brownish, with weak basal brownish line, marked with brown at apex. Length of forewing of holotype 11 mm.

Variability. In two paratypes brown blotches of forewing more or less atrophied, the areas of ground colour indistinctly limited, strigulation more dense, however, paler. Size also variable: length of forewing 7—12 mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 6). Uncus strong, slightly tapering terminally; socii fairly long, rounded apically. Valva slender, broadest anteriorly, about three times slenderer beyond the middle; sacculus somewhat convex, rounded posteriorly; cucullus small, slightly broader than posterior part of valva; pollex distinct. Aedoeagus short.

The new species resembles somewhat *P. infidana* (HBN.) in the coloration; it has rather separate position in the genus, as one can judge from the structure of the male genitalia. Female unknown.

Holotype, male: „Mongolia: Suchebaator aimak. Molzog elis, 2 km S von Somon Dariganga, 1150 m. Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1965; Nr. 370, 6. VIII. 1965“, G. Sl. 8650. Paratypes, males, 4 labelled identically as the holotype and one as follows „Mongolia: Čojbalsan aimak, Monengijn tal 80 km WSW von SW Ecke des Sees Bujr nur, 600 m. Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1965; Nr. 415, 14. VIII. 1965“.

Pelochrista figurana sp. nov.

Labial palpus 1.5, pale brownish grey, white above; head white; thorax greyish white. Forewing (fig. 7) expanding posteriorly; costa weakly curved outwards; apex very short, pointed; termen straight, oblique. Costal fold to 1/3. Ground colour white; pattern brownish grey to dark grey, costal fold concolorous. Elongate spot at wing base, a fascia from dorsum postbasally reaching almost middle of costa and coalescent with median fascia. The latter atrophied beyond disc, connected to subtriangular-elongate marking reaching apex. A „Z“ shaped marking from middle of dorsum; termen edged by a narrow fascia atrophying in apical half. Fringes white, with indistinct, grey median line. Hindwing pale

brownish grey, becoming whitish grey towards base. Fringes white, basal line indistinct, brownish. Length of forewing 8—9 mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 8). Socius elongate; valva slender, broadest in anterior half; sacculus rather straight ventrally; cucullus short, not expanding, rounded apically; pollex well developed. Aedoeagus short, tapering terminally.

Female unknown. I would like express my thanks to my friend Dr. M. I. FALKOVITSH of Leningrad, who kindly transferred to me this species for description, having it in two examples from Kazakhstan. In my paper of 1966 I mentioned this species from Mongolia also.

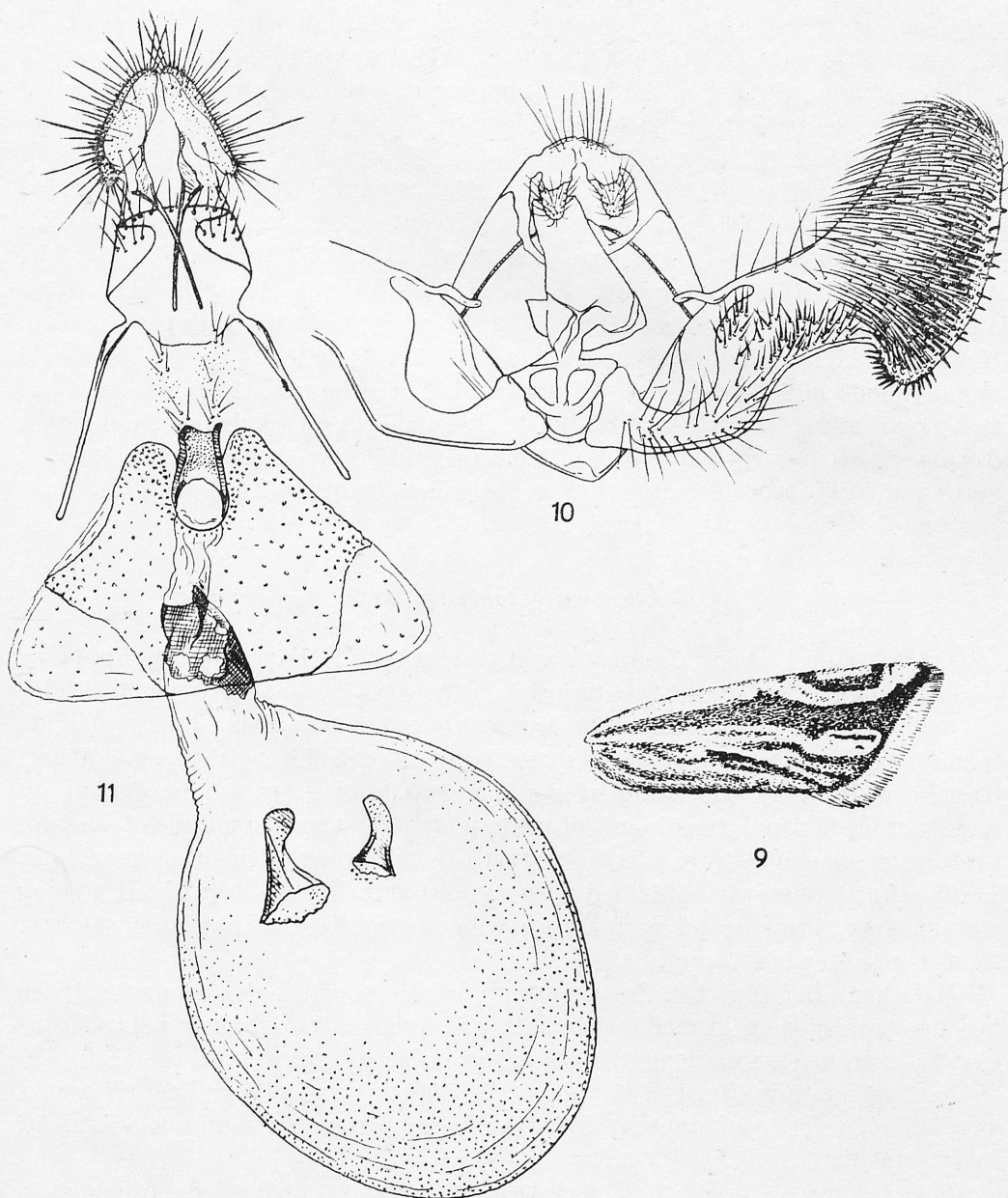
Holotype, male labelled „Mongolia: Central aimak, 25 km O von Somon Lun, 1200 m, Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1968; Nr. 1148, 25. VII. 1968“. Paratypes, males, 9 labelled indentically as the holotype, one paratype with label „Mongolia: Bulgan aimak, 9 km O von Somon Abzaga, 1300 m; Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1966; Nr. 729, 22. VII. 1966“. For the paratypes are designated also the specimens mentioned in my paper of 1966, and two specimens preserved in the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, labelled „Centralnyi Kazakhstan, Akmolinskaia oblast, gory Kokshetau, 30. VII. [and] 9. VIII. 1958 goda, leg. FALKOVITSH“.

***Eucosma argentifera* sp. nov.**

Labial palpus 3, broad posteriorly, white mixed grey terminally; head whitish; antenna and tegula brownish grey, median part of thorax whitish. Forewing (fig. 9) of holotype fairly broad, expanding posteriorly; costa hardly convex; apex pointed; termen weakly concave, oblique. Ground colour white in form of radial elongate markings; pattern brownish, darker along edges. White fascias distributed as follows: a narrow costal fascia from base to middle length of the wing, divided by brown spot being a remainder of median fascia. Posterior portion of costa white, marked by costal brown pattern (a spot, and elongate marking subcostally terminating subapically). Anterior edge of this oblique, internal straight from disc to apex. A narrow straight fascia from middle of base just to before disc; weak fascia on axillary vein, and some suffused thin whitish fascias on dark pattern between the two mentioned markings. Ternal blotch white, elongate, marked with three radial stripes. Fringes white, brownish terminally. Hindwing brownish, paler basally; fringes white. The males differ from female in having narrower, expanding posteriorly forewing, tolerably straight costa, hardly prominent apex and more oblique termen. Ground colour clear white; the fascias broader than in female, especially the median stripe. Pattern brownish to brownish grey, in one example ochreous brownish. No costal fold. Hindwing brownish grey, pale anteriorly, in one specimen pale ochreous cream. Length of forewing 11—13 mm, in holotype 11 mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 10). Valva broad basally, about twice slenderer beyond convexity of sacculus; cucullus broad. Aedoeagus broad, short.

Female genitalia (fig. 11). Papilla analis small; anapophyses rather short.



Figs. 9—11, *Eucosma argentifera* sp. nov.: 9 — forewing of male paratype, 10 — male genitalia of paratype, G. Sl. 8549, 11 — female genitalia of holotype

Sterigma well sclerotized, elongate; ductus bursae fairly short, broad basally, provided with broad, partially indistinct sclerite submedially. Corpus bursae large; two strong (one smaller) signa present.

The new species resembles somewhat *E. messingiana* (F. R.) in the forewing pattern, but the coloration is quite different.

Holotype, female labelled „Asia centr. [alis], Barhany b.Bala Suka, 13. X. 1884, CHR.[ISTOPH]“, G. Sl. 20005, in the collection of the Institute of Systematic and Experimental Zoology PAS, Kraków. Paratypes, all males: 5 ones labelled „Mongolia: Suchebaraator aimak, Molzog elis, 2 km S von Somon Dariganga, 1150 m. Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1965; Nr. 370, 6. VIII. 1965“, 1 paratype labelled as above except for „Nr. 365, 5. VIII. 1965“, 2 paratypes labelled „Mongolia: Suchebaraator aimak, Ongon elis, 10 km S von Somon Chongor, 900 m. Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1965“, one with date „Nr. 359, 3. VIII. 1965“, other with „Nr. 360, 4. VIII. 1965“, and two paratypes labelled as follows „Mongolia: Čojbalsan aimak, Menengijn tal, 80 km WSW von SW Ecke des Sees Bujr nur, 600 m. Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1965; Nr. 415, 14. VIII. 1965“ and „Mongolia: Mittulgobi aimak Choot bulag zw. [ischen] Chuld und Delgerchangaj, 1480 m. Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1967; Nr. 784, 14. VII. 1967“. One male paratype labelled „Mongolija, wost. ber.[eg] oz.[era] Chirchiz-Nur u rodn.[ika] Chuče-Deresu-Bulak, 1200 m, na swet, 5. VII. 1969, Iu. KOSTIUK“ in the collection of the Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

Eucosma getonia sp. nov.

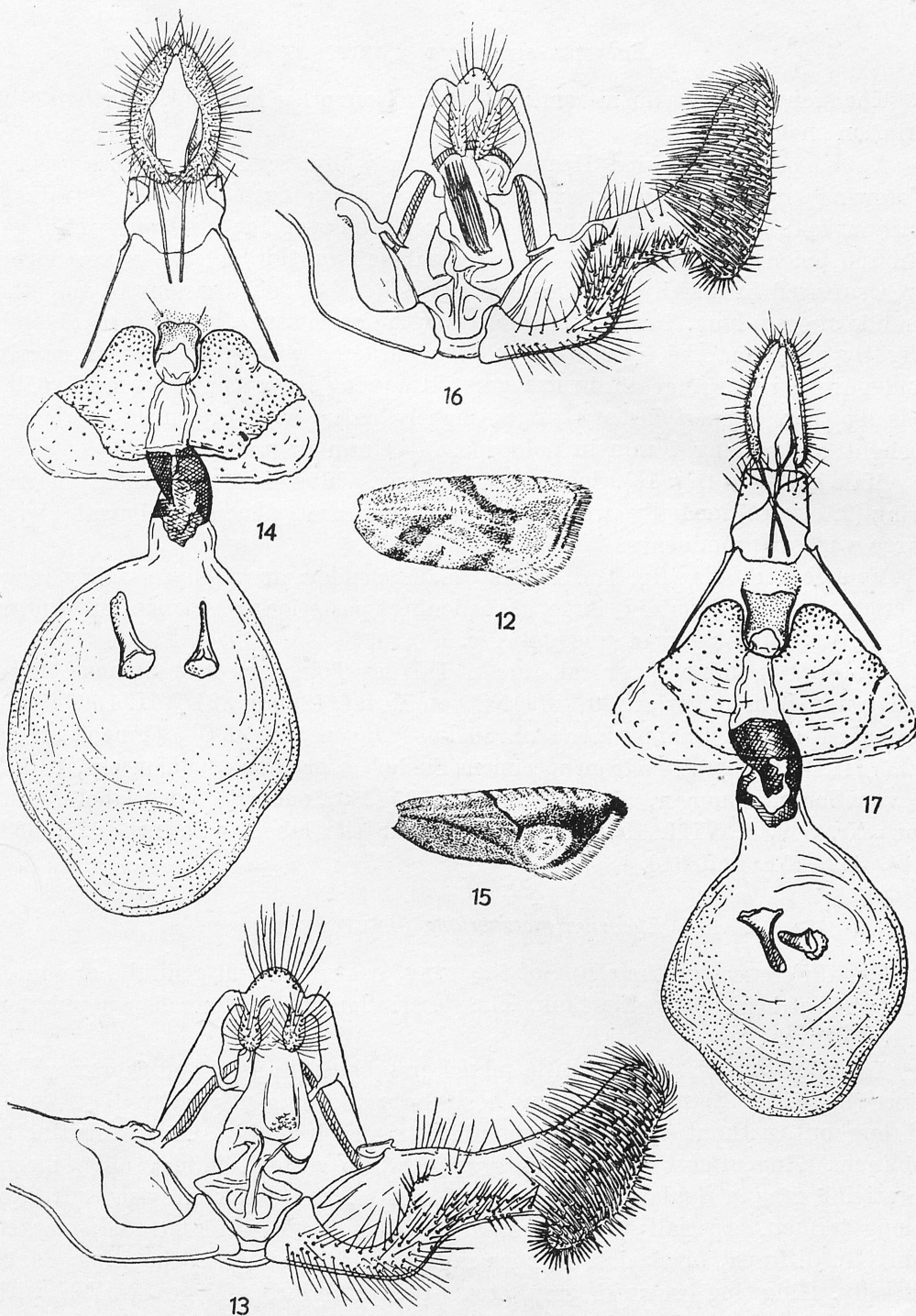
Labial palpus about 2, broad, white. Head and thorax white. Forewing (fig. 12) slightly expanding posteriorly; costa weakly convex, without a fold; apex short, rounded; termen hardly concave beyond apex, fairly oblique. Ground colour white, somewhat sprinkled with pale brownish grey. Pattern pale brownish grey consisting of a fascia extending from 1/3 of dorsum to middle of median cell, remainders of median fascia and spot in middle of dorsum. Costal strigulae indistinct, divisions small, concolorous with other markings. Terminal area somewhat suffused with same colour. Fringes whitish. Hindwing whitish grey, browner on peripheries; fringes greyish with darker basal line. Length of forewing 7 mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 13). Socius proportionally short. Valva elongate, twice broader basally than in median portion, with long, rather shallow ventral concavity; cucullus large, slender, distinctly prominent ventrally.

Female genitalia (fig. 14). Papilla analis slender; anapophyses long. Sterigma very short; sclerite of ductus bursae anterior, reaching its middle. Signa of rather unequal size.

This species is similar to *E. metzneriana* (TREIT.), but distinct by genitalia and forewing pattern.

Holotype, male labelled „Mongolia: Central aimak, 25 km O von Somon Lun, 1200 m. Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1968; Nr. 1148, 25. VII. 1968“, G. Sl. 8641. Paratype, female with label „Mongolia: Čojbalsan aimak, SW Ecke des Sees Bujr nur, 585 m. Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1965; Nr. 396, 11. VIII. 1965“, G. Sl. 8680.



Figs. 12—17: 12 — *Eucosma getonia* sp. nov., forewing of paratype, 13 — male genitalia of same species, holotype, 14 — female genitalia of same species, paratype, G. Sl. 8680, 15 — *E. acripta* sp. nov., forewing of holotype, 16 — male genitalia of same specimen, 17 — same species, female genitalia of paratype, G. Sl. 8647 .

Eucosma agnathana (CHRISTOPH)

The Mongolian specimens somewhat differ from other material, thus their description enclosed.

Labial palpus 2, white. Head and thorax white, tegula sometimes greyer. Forewing (fig. 15) slightly expanding posteriorly; costa tolerably straight, without fold; apex acute; termen slightly concave beyond apex, strongly oblique. Ground colour whitish, preserved in costal half or third of the wing; dorsal area suffused brownish grey. Costal strigulation distinct, divisions beyond the middle of costa long. Termen concolorous with dorsal part of wing; tornal blotch slightly paler, marked by two black dots, bordered with silver-grey anteriorly and posteriorly. Fringes brownish grey. Hindwing brownish grey, much paler basally than on peripheries; fringes slightly paler, with brownish basal line. Length of forewing 7 mm in holotype, 6—9 mm in paratypes.

Male genitalia (fig. 16). Socius slender, long. Valva slender, distinctly narrowing (2.5 times) medially, with deep ventral concavity; cucullus elongate, with large ventral prominence.

Female genitalia (fig. 17). Papilla analis slender; anapophyses fairly long; sterigma proportionately large, broadening posteriorly; sclerite of ductus bursae anterior; signa of unequal size.

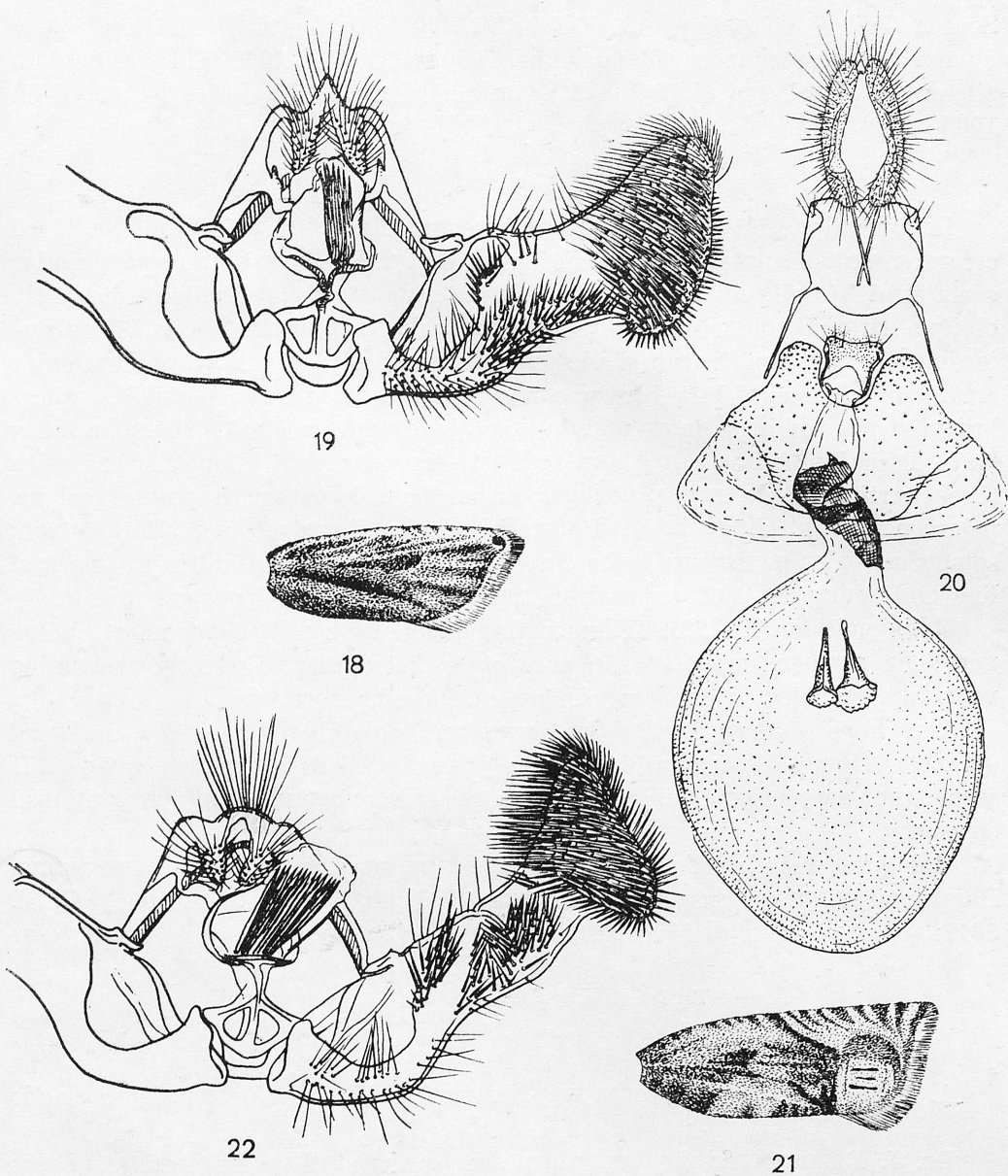
Material examined: Central aimak, Tal des Tola, zwischen Somon Altanbulag und Somon Tariat, 30 km ONO von Tariat, 1200 m., 24. VII. 1966 (742), Čojbalsan aimak, Chamardavaa ul, 80 km SO von Somon Chalchingol, 600 m 12. VIII. 1965 (399), two from specimens Suchebaator aimak, Ongon elis, 10 km S von Somon Chongor, 900 m, 3. VIII. 1965 (359), one with same label except for „Nr. 360, 4. VIII. 1965“, 7 further bear the labels with nrs. 325, 333, 415, 342, 751, and 916.

Eucosma metzneriana (TREITSCHKE)

The differences in the shape of the wing, coloration and genitalia are most probably of infrasubspecific rank. The description of the Mongolian population is as follows.

Labial palpus about 2, whitish, mixed grey beneath; head and thorax white. Forewing (fig. 18) not expanding posteriorly; costa gently curved outwards throughout, without a fold; apex pointed; termen tolerably straight, distinctly oblique. Wing almost unicolorous greyish white with ill-defined olive sheen. Vestigial grey strigulation along costa posteriorly, weak greyish suffusion along termen, especially near apex; tornal blotch not differentiated, marked only by diffused, black dot. Fringes rather concolorous with the wing, darker distally. Hindwing brownish grey, cream-grey anteriorly; fringes whitish, with brownish basal line. Length of forewing 9 mm. Female with somewhat broader forewing and less oblique termen; whiter.

Male genitalia (fig. 19). Socius elongate. Valva broad, somewhat narrowing medially, with flat ventral concavity and short ventral prominence of cucullus.



Figs. 18—22: 18 — *Eucosma phaenops* sp. nov., forewing of holotype, 19 — male genitalia of same specimen, 20 — same species, female genitalia of paratype, G. Sl. 8526, 21 — *E. chrysypsis* sp. nov., forewing of holotype, 22 — male genitalia of same specimen

Female genitalia (fig. 20). Papilla analis slender; anapophyses very short. Sterigma short, broadening distally; ductus bursae with large sclerite placed medially. Signa of almost equal length. Eighth sternite broad, with large posterior prominences.

Material examined Sucheabaator aimak, Chadatinbulan, 60 km N v. Somon Bajanterem, 950 m, (342), 31. VII. 1965 1 specimen; Čöjbalsan aimak,

Somon Chalchingol, 600 m 13. VII. 1965, (409) Bulgan aimak, 11 km W von Somon Bajannuur am See Bajan nuur, 1000 m, 24. VII. 1968 (1144), Čojbalsan aimak, Chamardavaa ul, 80 km SO von Somon Chalchingol, 600 m, 12. VIII. 1965, (399).

Eucosma chrysypis sp. nov.

Labial palpus 1.5, broad, ochreous cream, mixed brown terminally. Head cream; thorax brownish yellow. Forewing (fig. 21) not expanding posteriorly; costa straight, without a fold; apex sharp; termen tolerably straight, distinctly oblique. Ground colour pale ochreous cream, glossy; indistinct brownish suffusion on the venation, brown shade on dorsum mainly at base. Costal strigulae cream, divided with dark brown; short strigulae from base to middle, where brown stria reaching almost middle breadth of wing, posterior strigulae fairly long. Ternal blotch cream, bordered with brownish suffusion, marked with three vertical black strips. Fringes rather concolorous with ground colour, paler terminally. Hindwing with posterior edge uniformly convex, dark brown, somewhat paler basally with short apex; fringes cream with dark brown basal line and somewhat suffused terminations. Length of forewing ca. 9. mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 22). Tegumen proportionally small; socius short. Valva very long, slender, broad to $1/3$; cucullus subtriangular, distinctly protruding ventrally, rounded at the top. Aedoeagus broad, short.

The shape of the valva in the new species resembles that of *E. niveicaput* (WALSM.), but the sacculus is distinctly angulated and cucullus smaller. It seems, the new species should be placed in the system before the above mentioned species.

Holotype, male labelled „Mongolia: Bulgan aimak, cca 20 km W von Somon Bajannuur, 1100 m. Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1966; Nr. 530, 17. VI. 1966“, G. Sl. 8612.

THE GENUS *BACTRA* STEPHENS

by

A. DIAKONOFF, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands

Dr. J. RAZOWSKI kindly sent to me the material of representatives of this genus for identification; I am grateful for the opportunity to study this Mongolian material which is a lucky chance. To the collector, Dr. Z. KASZAB, I am obliged for the permission to retain a few duplicates for the collection of the Leiden Museum.

Bactra (Bactra) lanceolana mongolica subsp. nov.

♂ 14—15 mm. Head and palpus dark grey. Fore wing slaty grey, moderately suffused with dark grey. Anterior half of costa with a row of a dozen slender blackish oblique lines, beyond middle of costa gradually changing into a more

distinct network, extending to cell and occupying wing to termen; median third of wing with a darker grey suffusion, ill-defined throughout and interrupted beyond cell by a rather faint suboval spot of paler grey ground colour, extending from vein 7 to tornus and from end of cell to halfway termen; lower third of wing suffused blackish over basal 1/3, pale grey over more than median third, with edges entirely indefinite. Cilia light grey, with a faint darker subbasalline.

Hind wing glossy grey, becoming darker grey on posterior half, only a trifle paler than the fore wing. Cilia as in fore wing, glossy.

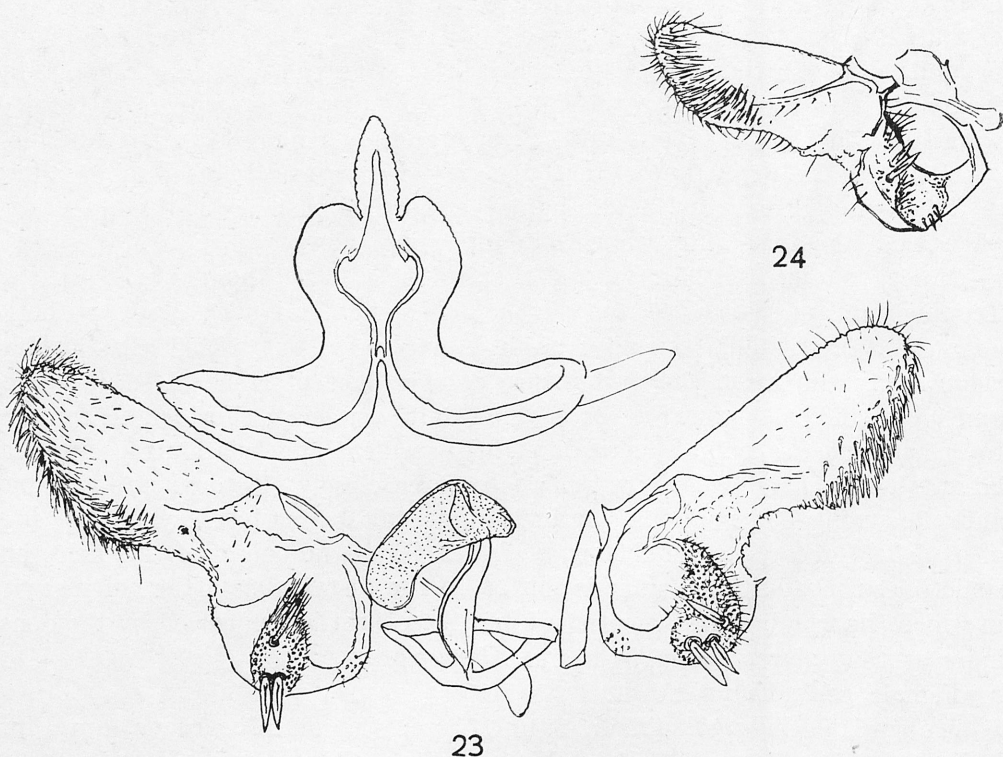
Male genitalia (fig. 23): Very similar to those of the nominate subspecies. Tegumen and uncus as in *l. lanceolana*, socius slightly longer. Valva with the characteristic triangular cucullus as in *l. lanceolana*, but with the submedian ridge originating from the prominence at the place of labis, more developed and more similar than in *robustana* which however has a shorter and rounded top of cucullus; sacculus spherical, slightly swollen, punctulate area somewhat larger than in *l. lanceolana*, with two to three closely clustered strong spines and one strong but smaller spine in the punctulate area just beyond the edge of oval field of large spine cluster, at 1/3 to 1/2 of the height of this field, but sometimes this additional spine is shifted to the distal edge of the hairy cavity in which the usual spines are situated and then is rather concealed by the dense hairs at that place. Aedeagus as in *l. lanceolana*.

Female genitalia unknown.

Mongolia, Chövsgöl aimak, 8 km N von Somon Alagerdene, am Fluss Egijn gol, 1600 m, nr. 1121, 17. VII. 1968 (Expedition Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1968), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 8195; the same, 3 ♂, paratypes, genit. slides 8196, 8222, 8226. Chövsgöl aimak, 8 km N von Somon Burenchaan, am Fluss Delger mörön, 1450 m, 16. VII. 1968, nr. 1117, 1 ♂, paratype, genit. slide 8223. Bajan Olgij aimak am Fluss Chored gol, bei der Stadt Olgij, 1750 m, 30. VI. 1968, nr. 1047, 1 ♂, paratype, genit. slide 8205.

The subspecies is near to *B. l. suspensa* DIAK., from Pamir, but darker suffused, with obscured markings, with pale round dots only along costa posteriorly, without the distinct pairs of pale costal markings (as in *B. robustana* CHRIST.). The hind wing is about as dark as fore wing, in contrast with *B. l. suspensa* where the grey hind wings are much darker than the pale ochreous fore wings.

The additional large spine in the punctulate area is a striking feature which suggests at once specific distinction of the present form. However, the entire series of six male specimens available, reveals that the place of this additional spine is not fixed so that it may be shifted to the edge of the hairy cavity with the 3—4 usual large spines of *lanceolana* and even, beyond this edge and into the distal wall of that cavity. This makes the feature less distinctive, as a short additional spine appears to be concealed at the last mentioned situation also in the subspecies *B. l. suspensa* DIAK. (That form however, differs at once by very pale, instead of darkly suffused, fore wings). Therefore, after due consideration, I prefer to assign to *mongolica* subspecific, instead of specific rank.



Figs. 23—24 (by Dr. A. DIAKONOFF): 23 — male genitalia of *Bactra (Bactra) lanceolana mongolica* ssp. nov., holotype, 24 — left valva of *B. (B.) robustana* CHRIST., G. Sl. 8197

***Bactra (Bactra) robustana* CHRISTOPH**

Mongolia, Chovd aimak, 10 km SSW von Somon Bulgan, 1200 m (Expedition Z. KASZAB, 1966), no. 629, 4. VII. 1966, 1 ♂, genit. slide 8197.

A narrow-winged specimen. The valva (fig. 24) shows the peculiarity of the punctulate area of the sacculus bearing two additional large spines, instead of the usual single one.

***Bactra (Bactra) furfurana* (HAWORTH)**

Tortrix furfurana HAWORTH, 1811, Lep. Brit.: 466.

acutana EVERSMAUN, 1844, Faun. Lep. Volgo-Ural.: 529 (non binom.).

Phoxopteris lamana ZELLER, 1846, Isis 30: 257.

Tortrix (Aphelia) scirpana HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1849, Schm. Eur. 44: 243.

Tortrix (Aphelia) pauperana HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1849 (nec HAWORTH, 1811), Suppl.: 302.

Bactra furfurana: WILKINSON, 1859, Brit. Tortr.: 147.

Grapholitha (Aphelia) furfurana: HEINEMANN, 1863, Schm. Deutschl., Kleinschl.: 135.

Sciaphila cannisana MILLIÈRE, 1874, Rev. & Magas. Zool. 3, 2: 247.

Bactra lanceolana var. *lacteana* CARADJA, 1916, Iris: 62. **Syn.nov.**

Bactra gozmanyana TOLL, 1958, Ann. Zool. 17: 65, figs. 1, 2; pl. 2, figs. 1, 5; pl. 3, fig. 8.

Bactra longinqua DIAKONOFF, 1956, Bijdr. Dierk. 29: 174, fig. 1. **Syn.nov.**

The species is represented in the collection in a rich series, showing considerable variation of the markings of the fore wing. Characteristic for the present material is the well-defined oblique transverse blotch from middle of costa to middle of wing breadth, thence tightly connected with the anterior end of the crescentic mark in disc while the posterior end of this mark is continued by an almost horizontal streak into apex; the oblique costal part of this marking often bearing in its middle a short pointed process on each side; some specimens have the whole wing diversely suffused with fuscous-greyish, more or less obscuring the markings. Basal patch well-defined and pointed only in brightly marked specimens.

The male genitalia of this series offered considerable difficulties by slight but unmistakable variations. Saccus more or less swollen, with a rounded to about hexagonal edge; the punctulate area in its middle, broad (*lacteana* type), but in a couple of examples, when slightly turned and viewed sublaterally, the lower third of this area appears to be gently narrowed (*furfurana* type being the result). The genitalia may be described as being intermediate between *furfurana* and *lacteana* types with general appearance and especially the (mostly) broad punctulate area, as in *lacteana*, but with the rather swollen saccus and the row of bristles along ventral edge of cucullus dorsally reaching beyond the edge of saccus, as described for *lacteana*, but at the same time not dilated into a patch at the proximal end (as in *lacteana*), and gradually attenuate (as in *furfurana*); a peculiarity forms the lower part of the saccus, in many specimens being covered with a moderately large number of long hairs (otherwise absent).

The female genitalia are typically of *furfurana* type in three examples and of *lacteana* type in one female, where some additional irregular folds are present on top of the lid-like concave fold over the ostium.

After due consideration I have abstained from separating the present population, originating from various altitudes and localities, as some subspecies or form of either *furfurana* or *lacteana*. On the contrary, I believe that it provides the long-expected proof of the fact that „*Bactra lacteana* CAR.“ of which „*Bactra gozmanyana* TOLL“ is a synonym, does not represent a distinct species, but is a form of *Bactra furfurana* (HAWORTH). In Western and Central Europe, where the extremes of these two forms meet and occur together, their separation (at least of the males) is more or less feasible. But when considered over the entire large area of distribution of *B. furfurana*, the differences between the two „forms“ vary to such an extent that this separation becomes highly hazardous and consequently description of a series of intermediate forms becomes necessary — as e. g. the form *Bactra furfurana kurenzovi* DIAK.

I am satisfied now that creation of more such intermediate forms would confound the issue and propose therefore to unite the present assemblage into a single species, *Bactra* (*B.*) *furfurana* (HAWORTH).

Mongolia, Bulgan aimak, 80 km von Somon Daschinčilen, 1050 m, nr. 1141, 23. VII. 1968. Uvs aimak am Fluss Chöndlön gol, 32 km NW von der Stadt Ulaangom, 1200 m, nr. 1078, 7. VII. 1968 (8221, 8208), Chentėj aimak ZW Somon

Zenschermandal u. Somon Zargaltchaan, 1400 m, nr. 313. Chovd aimak, 2 km N von Somon Uenč im Tal Uenč gol, 1450 m, nr. 645, 7. VII. 1966. Sudgobi aimak Nojon nuruu, Grensposten Ovot Chuural, 1500 m, nr. 827, 20. VI. 1967 (8224). Chövsgöl aimak 8 km N von Somon Alagerdene, am Fluss Egijn gol, 1600 m, nr. 1121, 17. VII. 1968 (8201, 8209, 8207, 8204). Bajan Olgij aimak am Fluss Chovd gol bei der Stadt Olgij, 1750 m, nr. 1047, 30. VI. 1968 (8218, 8206, 8216, 8229, 8230). Bajan Olgij aimak im Tal des Flusses Chavoalijn gol, 25 km O von Somon Cagannuur, 1850 m, nr. 1057, 3. VII. 1968 (8200, 8228). (All from Expeditions Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1966, 1968). 53 specimens. (Slide numbers in italics).

LIST OF SPECIES

Tortricidae

Tortricini

Acleris idonea RAZ. See description on p. 134.

Archipini

Pandemis cinnamomeana (TREIT.). Bulgan aimak, Nanman Mts., 23 km NW of Somon Chutag, 1150 m, 21. VII. 1968 (1137) — 1 specimen; same aimak, 7 km NW of Somon Chanžargalant, 1350 m, 22. VII. 1968 (1140) — 1 specimen. Distributed in the Palaearctic.

Pandemis dumetana (TREIT.). Čojbalsan ul, 600 m, 12. VIII. 1965 (399) — 3 specimens. Same distribution.

Parapandemis chondrillana (H.-S.). Chovd aimak, 1450 m, 2—4. VII. 1966 (618) — 1 specimen. Same distribution.

Syndemis musculana (HBN.). Bulgan aimak, between Somon Chisching-Öndör and Somon Orchon, 1390 m, 15. VI. 1968 (963) — 1 specimen. Euro-siberian species.

Ptycholomoides aeriferana (H.-S.). Bulgan aimak, 7 km NW of Somon Chanžargalant, 1350 m, 22. VII. 1968 (1140) — 22 specimens. Similar distribution.

Aphelia viburniana (F.). Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (751) — 1 specimen; and another specimen collected together with preceding species. Distributed as preceding species.

Aphelia disjuncta (FIL.). Chentei aimak, 7 km NO of Somon Mörön, 1200 m, 28. VII. 1965 (324) — 1 specimen; Sucheabaator aimak, Ongon elis, 900 m, 3. VIII. 1965 (359) — 1 specimen; same aimak, Molzog elis, 1150 m, 6. VIII. 1965 (370) — 6 specimens; Čojbalsan aimak, Chamardavaa ul, 600 m, 12. VIII. 1965 (399) — specimens; Bulgan aimak, 9 km O of Somon Abzaga, 1300 m, 22. VII. 1966 (729) — 2 specimens; Chövsgöl aimak, 4 km. NW of Mörön, 1500 m, 19. VII. 1968 (1128) — 1 specimen; Central aimak, 25 km. O of Somon Lun, 1200 m, 25. VII. 1968 (1148) — 1 specimen. The species is known from C. Siberia (Minussinsk) and Mongolia only (Razowski, 1966).

Aphelia aglossana (KENN.). Gobi Altai aimak, between Schargyn Gobi and Beger nuur, about 20 km. O of Somon Chaliun, 1700 m, 24. VI. 1966 (572) — 3 specimens; Archangaj aimak, Changaj Mts., 8 km W of Somon Urdtamir, 1620 m, 21. VII. 1966 (725) — 1 specimen; Southgobi aimak, Nojon nuruu, 1800 m, 29. VI. 1967 (823) — 3 specimens; Centralgobi aimak, Delgerchangaj ul Mts., near Somon Delgerchangaj, 1650 m, 11. VII. 1968 (910) — 2 specimens; Central aimak, 11 km S of Zosijn davaa, 1650 m, 15. VII. 1967 (923) — 8 specimens; Uvs aimak, at Chöndlön gol River, 32 km WN of Ulaangom, 1200 m, 7. VII. 1968 (1078) — specimen. Described from Tarbagatai; distributed in C. Asia (Ili- territory, W. China, Mongolia).

Except of the mentioned species of this genus, the third one, viz., *A. phaeana* (RBL.) is known from Mongolia to date.

Clepsia helvolana (FRÖL.). Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 11. VI. 1966 (517b) — 2 specimens. The species is widely distributed in Palaearctic, however, there is no data from Central Asia except the above record. Found in Ussuri territory.

Clepsia aerosana (LED.). Bulgan aimak, ca. 20 km W of Somon Bajannuur, 1100 m, 17. VI. 1966 (530) — 1 specimen; Archangaj aimak, Changaj Mts., 8 km W of Somon Urdtamir, 1620 m, 18. VI. 1966 (537) — 1 specimen; Gobi Altaj aimak, Chasat chajrehan ul, 20 km S of Somon Žargalan, 2400 m, 16. VII. 1966 (697) — 1 specimen; Chövsgöl aimak, at Tunamal nuur (lake), 26 km SW of Somon Scharga, 1950 m, 15. VII. 1968 (1112) — 1 specimen. This species was already known from Mongolia. It was also collected in Altai Mts., Shensi, and in southern part of the Ussuri territory.

Clepsia violacea RAZ. Chovd aimak, Jamatin Dolon, about 40 km N of Somon Manchan, 1200 m, 10. VII. 1966 (663) — 1 specimen; same aimak, Chovd (Kobdo) 1500 m, 10. VII. 1966 (668) — 1 specimen; Central aimak, in valley of Tola River, ca. 30 km ONO of Somon Tariat, 1200 m, 24. VII. 1966 (742) — 1 specimen; Southgobi aimak, 58 km WSW of Somon Bajandalaj, 1500 m, 16. VI. 1967 (807) — 1 specimen; Uvs aimak, at Chöndlön gol River, 32 km NW of Ulaangom, 1200 m, 7. VII. 1968 (1078) — 2 specimens. Described from Bajanchongor aimak; it is probably widely distributed in steppes of that country.

Clepsia praeclarana (KENN.). About 60 specimens (mainly in localities: 742, 1078, 1144) collected in: Sucheabaator aimak, Ongon elis, near Somon Chongor, 900 m, 3 and 4. VIII. 1965 (369, 360); same aimak, Molzog elis, 1150 m, 6. VIII. 1965 (370); Bulgan aimak, 9 km O of Somon Abzaga, 1300 m, 22. VII. 1966 (728); Central aimak, Ulaan chodag, 16 km S of Somon Ondörschireet, 1500 m, 23. VII. 1966 (737); same aimak in valley of Tola River, 30 km ONO of Somon Tariat, 1200 m, 24. VII. 1966 (742); Southgobi aimak, Tachilga ul Mts., 68 km S of Zogt-Ovoo, 1550 m, 8. VII. 1967 (902); Central aimak, near Somon Bajanbaraat, 1380 m, 13. VII. 1967 (919); Uvs aimak at Chöndlön River, 32 km NW of Ulaangom, 1200 m, 7. VII. 1968 (1078); Chövsgöl aimak, near Mörön, 1500 m, 19. VII. 1968 (1128); Bulgan aimak, near Somon Dachinčilen, 1050 m, 23. VII. 1968 (1041); same aimak, 11 km W of Somon Bajannuur,

1000 m, 24. VII. 1968 (1144). This species was described from Saisan, its synonym *fucosana* from Mongolia; it is also known from other parts of Central Asia. The species is somewhat variable in coloration. I have mentioned it (1966) under the name *praeclerana fucosana* from Central and Bulgan aimaks.

Clepsis semialbana (GUEN.). Bulgan aimak, 7 km NW of Somon Chanžargalant, 1350 m, 22. VII. 1968 (1140) — 2 specimens. This species is distributed throughout the Palaearctic.

Clepsis strigana (HBN.). About 120 specimens collected in 16 localities (313, 725, 729, 730, 737, 751, 923, 1112, 1117, 1121, 1128, 1137, 1140, 1141, 1144, 1148) situated in the following aimaks: Archangaj, Bulgan, Central, Chentej and Chövsgöl. Distributed as the preceding species, and also in Japan.

Cnephasiini

Cnephasia stolidana (WALK.). Uvs aimak, at the lake Bag nuur, near Somon Zuungobi, 1000 m, 25. VI. 1968 (1117) — 10 specimens; same aimak, at the river Chöndlön gol, 32 km NW of Ulaangom, 1200 m, 27. VI. 1968 (1128) — 1 specimen. Distributed in East Asia: Ussuri territory, NE China, Japan.

Eana osseana (SCOP.). About 60 specimens collected in several localities (313, 315, 445, 484, 763, 1112, 1117, 1121, 1153) in the aimaks: Central, Chentej, Chövsgöl and Čojbalsan between 3. VI. and 25. VII. at the altitudes of 820—1950 m. The species is distributed in the Holarctic.

Eana argentana (CL.). Over 20 specimens collected in Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (750, 751), and 2 specimens Central aimak, 45 km O of Somon Bajandelger, 1340 m, 26. VII. 1965 (306) and in Bulgan aimak, 7 km NW of Somon Chanžargalant, 1350 m, 22. VII. 1968 (1140). Holarctic species. The specimens mentioned under the name *E. darvaza* OBR. (RAZOWSKI, 1966) are most probably conspecific with the species in question.

Eana penziana (THUNB.). Bulgan aimak, 7 km NW of Somon Chanžargalant, 1350 m, 22. VII. 1968 (1140) — 3 specimens. This species was known from Europe, Asia Minor, and after (OBRAZTSOV, 1956) Siberia. In Mongolia lies thus the eastern boundary of the distribution of the species in question.

Trachysmia rigana (SODOFF.). Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 11. VI. 1966 (517b; 521) — 2 specimens; Bulgan aimak, ca. 20 km. W of Somon Bajannuur, 1100 m, 17. VI. 1966 (530) — 1 specimen; Bajanchongor aimak, Changaj Mts., 120 km W of Somon Zag, 2280 m, 21. VI. 1966 (556) — 1 specimen; Bulgan aimak, 9 km O of Somon Abzaga, 1300 m, 22. VII. 1966 (729); same aimak, Namnan ul Mts., 23 km NW of Somon Chutag, 1150 m, 17. VI. 1968 (968) — 1 specimen; Central aimak, 25 km O of Somon Lun, 1200 m, 25. VII. 1968 (1148) — 1 specimen. Known from Europe (except of British Islands and the arctic area), northern part of Caucasus, Siberia until Primorskij Kraj.

Apart from the mentioned species of the *Cnephasiini* also *Epicnephasia mongolica* DANIL. is known from Mongolia.

Tortricini

Acleris shepherdana (STEPH.). Čojbalsan aimak, at Bujr nur lake, 585 m, 11. VIII. 1965 (396) — 1 specimen; same aimak, Somon Chalchingol, 600 m, 13. VIII. 1965 (409) — 3 specimens; same aimak, 80 km WSW of Bujr nur lake, 600 m, 14. VIII. 1965 (415) — 1 specimen; same aimak, 20 km SW of Somon Bajannuur, 820 m, 18. VIII. 1965 (445) — 1 specimen; Central aimak, Uubulan at Tola River, 1370 m, 25. VIII. 1965 (484) — 1 specimen. Distributed in Europe and SE Siberia including Primorskij Kraj.

Acleris idonea RAZ. The data on the material in the list of the types in the description of this species (p.).

Laspeyresiini

Dichrorampha sinensis KUZN. Bajannuur, 25 km O of Somon Cagannuur, 1850 m, 3. VII. 1968, in valley of Chavcalyn gol River (1058) — 1 specimen.

Matsumureses ochreocervina (WALS.). Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (751) — 14 specimens; Bulgan aimak, 23 km NNO of Chisching-Öndör, 1390 m, 15. VI. 1968 (964) — 1 specimen. Already known from Mongolia (RAZOWSKI, 1966). Distributed in Siberia beyond Baikal lake and in Amur territory (DANIELEVSKIJ & KUZNETSOV, 1968), Japan, and probably N. India.

Grapholitha compositella (F.). Bulgan aimak, Mamnan ul Mts., 23 km NW of Somon Chutag, 1150 m, 17. VI. 1968 (974) — 1 specimen. Distributed throughout Palaearctic except the polar region, C. Asia, and N. Africa.

Pammene obscurana (STEPH.). Bulgan aimak, 23 km NNO of Chisching-Öndör, 1390 m, 15. VI. 1968 (964) — 1 specimen. Distributed throughout the Palaearctic.

Laspeyresia nigricana (F.). Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (751) — 1 specimen. This species has a Holarctic distribution.

Laspeyresia oxytropidis (MART.). Chentej aimak, 150 km ONO of Öndörchaan, 1000 m, 30. VII. 1965 (333) — 1 specimen; Chövsgöl aimak, 6 km WNW of Somon Tosoncengel, 1480 m, 18. VI. 1968 (981) — 1 specimen; same aimak, 4 km NW of Möron, 1500 m, 19. VII. 1968 (1128) — 1 specimen; Bulgan aimak, 11 km W of Somon Bajannuur, 1000 m, 24. VII. 1968 (1144) — 1 specimen. Distributed in Europe, Asia Minor, W. Siberia and C. Asia.

Laspeyresia perelengans KUZN. Chövsgöl aimak, 6 km WNW of Somon Tosoncengel, 1480 m, 18. VI. 1968 (981) — 1 specimen.

Laspeyresia pamira centralasiae OBR. Archangaj aimak, Changaj Mts., 8 km W of Somon Urdtamir, 1620 m, 18. VI. 1966 (537) — 1 specimen; Bulgan aimak, 11 km W of Somon Bajannuur, 1000 m, 14. VI. 1968 (958) — 2 specimens. Distributed in C. Asia (Thian Shan, Zailijskij Ala Tau, Kirgizia: Alaiskij Hrbet, Pamir: Shugnan).

Laspeyresia succedana (DEN. & SCHIFF.). Chovd aimak, 10 km SSW of Somon

Bulgan, 1200 m, 4. VII. 1966 (629) and 5. VII. 1966 (633) — 4 and 9 specimens; Bulgan aimak, Somon Daschinčilen, 1100 m, 18. VI. 1966 (537) — 1 specimen; Chövsgöl aimak, 65 km W of Cecerleg, 1700 m, 22. VI. 1968 (1003) — 2 specimens. Typical form distributed in Europe; after DANILEVSKIJ and KUZNETSOV (1968) ssp. *adjunctana* KENN. is known from Central Asia, Siberia etc.. The Mongolia specimens do not differ from typical examples.

Laspeyresia illutana (H.-S.). Bulgan aimak, ca. 20 km W of Somon Bajannuur, 1100 m, 17. VI. 1966 (530) — 1 specimen. Distributed in Europe. Ssp. *dahuricolana* KUZN. is characteristic of East Siberia and N. China (Hingan). DANILEVSKIJ & KUZNETSOV (1968) mention also some other Siberian localities as Bajkit in Krasnojarskij Kraj and Irkutsk. It seems the mentioned above specimen is identical with the typical form.

Eucosmini

Epiblema foenella (L.). Čojbalsan aimak, between Somon Chalchingol and Chamardavaa ul, 600 m, 12. VIII. 1965 (396) — 3 specimens same aimak, Somon Chalchingol, 600 m, 13. VIII. 1965 (409) — 5 specimens. This species is known from whole Palaearctic, Yunan, and India.

Epiblema cynosbatella (L.). Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (751) — 3 specimens. Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, Iran, Siberia incl. Primorskij Kraj.

Pelochrista dira RAZ. List of the material on p. 136.

Pelochrista infidana (HBN.). Chovd aimak, Jamatin Dolon, ca. 40 km N of Somon Manchan, 1200 m, 11. VII. 1966 (873) — 2 specimens; Gobi Altai aimak, near Somon Bičigt, 1900 m, 14. VII. 1966 (688) — 1 specimen; same aimak, 12 km O of Jesönbulag, 2220 m, 16. VII. 1966 (701) — 2 specimens; Uvs aimak, at Chöndlön gol River, 32 km NW of Ulaangom, 1200 m, 7. VII. 1968 (1078) — 1 specimen. Known from almost whole Europe, Asia Minor and Siberia. The Mongolian specimens are large, pale ochreous brown, with ill-defined pattern.

Pelochrista inignana (KENN.). Over 200 specimens collected in the following aimaks: Archangaj, Bajan-Öngij, Bulgan, Central, Chentej, Chövsgöl, Čojbalsan, Suhebaator and Uvs (localities numbered: 306, 313, 324, 329, 333, 370, 378, 399, 409, 415, 419, 435, 445, 456, 645, 716, 725, 737, 751, 796, 923, 981, 1028, 1051, 1063, 1074, 1078, 1112, 1117, 1140, 1141). The dates of the collection: 26. VII. 1965 — 20. VIII. 1965, 7. VII. 1966 — 27. VII. 1966, 14. VI. 1967 — 15. VII. 1967 and 18. VI. 1968 — 23. VII. 1968. This species is very variable in size and coloration, and has been described under several names. The problem of the synonymy of this species needs a thorough revision. Distribution: C. Asia from Juldus and Kuldja until E. Siberia (Amur territory).

Pelochrista caecimaculana (HBN.). Chovd aimak, 10 km SSW of Somon Bulgan, 1200 m, 5—6. VII. 1966 (631) — 1 specimen. Known from Europe and Asia Minor to date.

Pelochrista chanana (STGR.). About 60 specimens, 31 of which collected in Gobi Altai aimak, Chasat chajrchan ul, ca. 20 km S of Somon Žargalan, 2400 m, 15. VII. 1966 (695). Other specimens are from Central, Changaj, Chentej, Chovd, Chövsgöl, Čojbalsan and Suchebaator aimaks collected at the altitudes of 585—1700 m from 22. VI. till 30. VII. Already known from Mongolia (RAZOWSKI, 1966). Distributed in Eastern Tianshan, and Alatau (Transili and Dshungarian). Ground colour varies from cream to brownish, pattern usually well developed yellowish brown to rust-brown. In the male genitalia the shape of the cucullus slightly variable. All the specimens are males.

Pelochrista congeminata OBR. Collected in 11 places (nrs. 313, 370, 451, 467, 537, 716, 923, 1003, 1097, 1121, 1140) in the following aimaks: Archangaj, Bulgan, Central, Chentej, Suchebaator, and Zavchan. It has been collected at the altitudes of 1140—2000 m, between 18. VI. and 19. VIII. In 1966 I mentioned 3 specimens collected in Uburchangaj, but under the name *P. disquei* (KENN.). Endemic Mongolian species.

Pelochrista arabescana (EV.). Very many specimens collected in several localities (nrs. 213, 313, 324, 325, 333, 342, 360, 365, 370, 378, 399, 409, 415, 419, 435, 478, 695, 737, 742, 898, 923, 1097, 1112, 1121, 1128) in the following aimaks: Central, Chentej, Čojbalsan, Chövsgöl, Gobi Altai, South-Gobi, Suchebaator, and Zavchan. The moths were flying at the altitudes of 585 m to 2400 m, between 7. VII. and 17. VIII. I have mentioned it (RAZOWSKI, 1966) from several localities under the name *P. ornamentana* (RBL.), which is most probably synonymous with the species in question. *P. ornamentana* was described from Tannuola; the specimens determined as *arabescana* are known from Ukraina until Minusinsk in Siberia.

Pelochrista figurana RAZ. See the description of this species, p. 137.

Eucosma aurantiradix KUZN. Chentej aimak, 150 ONO of Öndörchaan, 1000 m, 30. VII. 1965 (333) — 1 specimen; Central aimak, valley of Tola River, about 30 km ONO of Somon Tariat, 1200 m, 24. VII. 1966 (742) — 1 specimen; Chövsgöl aimak, 8 km W of Somon Burenchaan, 1450 m, 16. VII. 1968 (1117) — 2 specimens. This species was known only from SE Siberia (Amur territory).

Eucosma decolorana (FREY.). Čojbalsan aimak, at Bujr nur lake, 585 m, 11. VIII. 1965 (396) — 1 specimen; Chovd aimak, Somon Uenč in valley of Uenč gol River, 1450 m, 7. VII. 1966 (645) — 1 specimen; Uvs aimak, at Chöndlön gol River, 32 km NW of Ulaangom, 1200 m, 7. VII. 1968 (1078) — 1 specimen; Chövsgöl aimak, 8 km W of Somon Burenchaan, 1450 m, 16. VII. 1968 (1117) — 1 specimen. Distributed in Europe, after OBRAZTSOV (1968) occurring probably in W. China and W. Pakistan.

Eucosma guentheri (TENGSTR.). Central aimak, 45 km O of Somon Bajan-delger, 1340 m, 27. VII. 1965 (306) — 10 specimens and 24. VIII. 1965 (478) — 1 specimen; Chentej aimak, 10 km O of Zerchenmandal, 1400 m, 27. VII. 1965 (313) — 1 specimen; Suchebaator aimak, 15 km N of Somon Erdenezagan, 950 m, 8. VIII. 1965 (378) — 1 specimen; Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajan-zogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (751) — 1 specimen; Chövsgöl aimak, 8 km W of

Somon Burenchaan, 1450 m, 16. VII. 1968 (1117) — 8 specimens; same aimak, 8 km N of Somon Alag-erdene, 1600 m, 17. VII. 1968 (1121) — 1 specimen. This species was known from Finland and E. Karelia to date. It is probably distributed in C. Siberia.

Eucosma chrysypis RAZ. See the description of this species, p. 144.

Eucosma pergratana (RBL.). Chentej aimak, 7 km NO of Somon Mödön, 1200 m, 28. VII. 1965 (324) — 2 specimens; Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajan-zogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (751) — 2 specimens. This species was to date known only from its type locality: Kuldja.

Eucosma argentifera RAZ. The data on the distribution of this species in Mongolia in the list of the type material, p. 138.

Eucosma messingiana (F. R.). Numerous specimens collected in several localities (nrs. 359, 360, 378, 399, 409, 467, 478, 484, 742, 981, 1112, 1117, 1128, 1144) in the following aimaks: Bulgan, Central, Chentej, Chövsgöl, Čojbalsan and Suchebaator. The moths were collected between 15. VII. and 25. VIII. at the altitudes of 900—1950 m. The Mongolian specimens are variable in size and coloration; some examples are dark, with olive grey hue. Distributed in Europe and SE Siberia.

Eucosma cordulana (RBL.). Central aimak, 45 km O of Somon Bajandelger 1340 m, 26. VII. 1965 (306) — 3 specimens; Chentej aimak, 15 km O of Öndörchaan, 1000 m, 29. VII. 1965 (325) — 1 specimen; Suchebaator aimak, Chadatin-bulan, 950 m, 31. VII. 1965 (342) — 1 specimen; same aimak, 15 km N of Somon Erdenezagan, 950 m, 8. VIII. 1965 (378) — 2 specimens; Čojbalsan aimak, at Bujr nur lake, 585 m, 11. VIII. 1965 (396) — 6 specimens; same aimak, Chamardavaa ul, 600 m, 12. VIII. 1965 (399) — 1 specimen; same aimak, Somon Chalchingol, 600 m, 13. VIII. 1965 (409) — 7 specimens; same aimak, 20 km SW of Somon Bajan-uul, 820 m, 18. VIII. 1965 (445) — 1 specimen; Bajan-Ölgij aimak, near town Ölgij, 1750 m, 30. VI. 1968 (1047) — 2 specimens; Central aimak, 25 km O of Somon Lun, 1200 m, 25. VII. 1968 (1147) — 1 specimen.

This species was erroneously synonymized with *E. tundrana* (KENN.), however, it differs in the shape of the wings and in the female genitalia. The type is without the abdomen, but the comparison of the external features allowed the determination of Mongolian specimens. Described from E. Tannuola.

Eucosma agnathana (CHR.). The data on distribution in the description of this species, p. 142.

Eucosma metzneriana (TREIT.). See p. 142.

Eucosma getonia RAZ. See description on p. 140.

Eucosma caliacrana (CAR.). Suchebaator aimak, 15 km N of Somon Erdenezagan, 950 m, 8. VIII. 1965 (378) — Čojbalsan aimak, at Bujr nur lake, 585 m, 11. VII. 1956 (396); Central aimak, in valley of Tola River, about 30 km ONO of Somon Tariat, 1200 m, 24. VII. 1966 (742); Central aimak, 25 km O of Somon Lun, 25. VII. 1968 (1148) — one specimen in each locality. Distributed in E. Europe and Siberia. All the specimens are males, thus the determination

very difficult; they show stronger transverse strigulation than the typical specimens.

Eucosma conterminana (GUEN.). Central aimak, in valley of Tola River, ca. 30 km ONO of Somon Tariat, 1200 m, 24. VII. 1966 (742) — 1 specimen; South-Gobi aimak, Somon Bulgan, 1350 m, 5. VII. 1967 (889) — 2 specimens. Known from Europe, C. Asia, Siberia.

Eucosma tripoliana (BARR.). Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (751) — 1 specimen. Distributed in W. and C. Europe.

Eucosma apocrypha tagarica FALK. Several specimens collected in 10 localities (nrs. 324, 333, 342, 345, 358, 378, 415, 731, 742, 1128, 1144) in the following aimaks: Bulgan, Central, Chentej, Chövsgöl, Čojbalsan and Suchebaator. It has been collected between 19. VII. and 14. VIII. at the altitudes of 600—1300 m. In 1966 I have mentioned it from Central aimak. Known from Krasnojarsk district, Siberia.

Eucosma suomiana (HOFFM.). Chentej aimak, 10 km O of Zenchermandal, 1400 m, 27. VII. 1965 (313) — 1 specimen. This species was known only from Sweden and Finland. The above mentioned specimen is somewhat larger than the European ones.

Eucosma abacana (ERSCH.). Gobi Altai aimak, Chasat chairchan ul, ca. 20 km S of Somon Žargalan, 2400 m, 15. VII. 1966 (695) — 36 specimens; Bulgan aimak, 9 km O of Somon Abzaga, 1300 m, 22. VII. 1966 (729) — 1 specimen; South-Gobi aimak, 10 km NNO of Dalanzadgad, 1450 m, 7. VII. 1967 (898) — 1 specimen; Uvs aimak, 4 km OSO of Ulaan davaa pass, 1700 m, 6. VII. 1968 (1074) — 1 specimen. This species is distributed in C. Asia, and SE Siberia. The Mongolian specimens are large, rather dark coloured, ferruginous brown in hue, some examples are more reddish, some others even with olive sheen. Ground colour pale, usually cream.

Eucosma occultana (KENN.). Chövsgöl aimak, near Mörön, 1500 m, 19. VII. 1968 (1126) — 2 specimens. Known only from vicinity of Irkutsk, and SE Siberia (Primorskij Kraj).

Gypsonoma minutana (HBN.). Chovd aimak, Mongol Altai Mts., Uliasutajngol, 45 km NNO of Somon Bulgan, 1400 m, 6. VII. 1966 (639) — 1 specimen. Distributed in Europe and N. Africa.

Salsolicola sthetkini KUZN. Bajanhongor aimak, 71 km NO of Caganbulag, 1150 m, 26. VI. 1967 (854) — 1 specimen. Described from Tadzhikistan.

Biuncaria kershneri KUZN. Suchebaator aimak, Chadatin-bulan, 60 km N of Somon Bajanterem, 950 m, 31. VII. 1965 (342) — 3 specimens; Čojbalsan aimak, Chamardavaa ul, 80 km SO of Somon Chalchingol, 600 m, 12. VII. 1965 (399) — 1 specimen; South-Gobi aimak, 10 km NNO of Dalanzadgad, 1450 m, 7. VII. 1967 (898) — 1 specimen. Known from Tadzhikistan to date.

Biuncaria kenteana (STGR.). Over 30 specimens collected in 10 localities (nrs. 313, 537, 725, 729, 737, 742, 751, 923, 981, 1128) in the following aimaks: Archangaj, Bulgan, Central, Changaj, Chentej, and Chövsgöl. It occurs at the

altitudes of 1400—1650 m, and was collected between 18. VI. and 27. VII. This species is known from Dahuria and Mongolia. The data from China are rather doubtful.

Zeiraphera griseana (HAW.). About 70 specimens collected in several localities (919, 1117, 1124, 1137, 1140, 1141, 1148) in Bulgan, Central and Chövsgöl aimaks between 13. VII. and 22. VII. at the altitudes 1150—1450 m. Distributed in Palaearctic.

Griselda fraudulentana (KENN.). Central aimak, Uubulan at Tola River, 1370 m, 25. VIII. 1965 (484) — 1 specimen; Chövsgöl aimak, N of Somon Chatgal, 1650 m, 18. VII. 1968 (1124) — 2 specimens. Known only from the type locality: Ala Tau.

Epinotia tetraquetra (HAW.). Bulgan aimak, ca. 20 km W of Somon Bajannuur, 1100 m, 17. VI. 1966 (530) — 4 specimens. Distributed in whole Palaearctic.

Epinotia nisella (CL.). Chövsgöl aimak, 8 km W of Somon Burenchaan, 1450 m, 16. VII. 1968 (1117) — 1 specimen. Widely distributed in the Palaearctic.

Ancylis lundana (F.). Bulgan aimak, 23 km NNO of Chischig-Öndör, 1390 m, 15. VI. 1968 (963) — 1 specimen.

Ancylis comptana (FRÖL.). Bulgan aimak, ca. 20 km W of Somon Bajannuur, 1100 m, 17. VI. 1966 (530) — 1 specimen; same aimak, 23 km NNO of Chischig-Öndör, 1390 m, 15. VI. 1968 (963) — 2 specimens; Chövsgöl aimak, 65 km W of Cecerleg, 1700 m, 22. VI. 1968 (1003) — 1 specimen; Bulgan aimak, SO of Somon Daschinčilen, 1050 m, 23. VII. 1968 (1141) — 1 specimen. Distributed in the Palaearctic.

Olethreutini

Apotomis semifasciana (HAW.). Čojbalsan aimak, 20 km SW of Somon Bajan-uul, 820 m, 18. VIII. 1965 (445) — 1 specimen. Distributed in Europe, Siberia and N. China.

Apotomis capreana (HBN.). Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (750) — 1 specimen. Distributed throughout the Holarctic.

Bactra lanceolana mongolica DIAK. See p. 144.

Bactra furfurana (HAW.). See p. 146.

Bactra robustana CHRIST. See p. 146.

Endothenia quadrimaculana (HAW.). Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1960 (751) — 1 specimen. Known from Europe and W. Siberia (?).

Endothenia marginana (HAW.). Collected in several examples in about 10 localities (nrs. 324, 396, 409, 668, 885, 1078, 1117, 1128) in the following aimaks: Chentej, Chovd, Chölvsgöl, Čojbalsan, South-Gobi and Uvs. Dates of collection: 4. VII. — 14. VIII; altitudes: 585—1550 m. Already known from Mongolia (RAZOWSKI, 1966). Distribution: Europe, W. Siberia.

Lobesia bicinctana (DUP.). Čojbalsan aimak, Chamardavaa ul, 80 km SO of Somon Chalchingol, 600 m, 12. VIII. 1968 (399) — 1 specimen; Central aimak,

SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (748, 751) — 3 specimens. Distributed locally in Palaearctic, from France until Primorskiy Kraj (SE Siberia).

Orthotaenia undulana (DEN. & SCHIFF.). Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (751) — 2 specimens. Known from Europe, and Asia Minor. Determined by Dr. M. I. FALKOVITSH.

Rudisociaria expeditana (SNELL.). Gobi Altai aimak, Chasat chajrchan ul, 2400 m, 16. VII. 1966 (697) — 1 specimen; Archangaj aimak, Changaj Mts., 8 km W of Somon Urdtamir, 1620 m, 21. VII. 1966 (725) — 1 specimen; Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (750) — 1 specimen. Known from Asia from Ural Mts. until Primorskiy Kraj in SE Siberia.

Sciaphila branderiana (L.). Chövsgöl aimak, 8 km N of Somon Burenchaan. 1450 m, 16. VII. 1968 (1117) — 1 specimen. Distributed in the Palaearctic.

Sciaphila obsoletana (ZETT.). Bulgan aimak, 7 km NW of Somon Chanžargalant, 1350 m, 16. VI. 1968 (968) — 1 specimen; Chövsgöl aimak, 8 km N of Somon Alag-erdene, 1600 m, 17. VII. 1968 (1121) — 2 specimens; same aimak, N of Somon Chatgał, 1650 m, 18. VII. 1968 (1124) — 1 specimen. Distributed in the Palaearctic from W. Europe to SE Siberia.

Argyroploce tiedemanniana (ZELL.). Bajan-Ölgij aimak, in valley of Chavcalyn River, 24 km O of Somon Cagaannuur, 1890 m, 29. VI. 1968 (1042) — 1 specimen. Locally in the Palaearctic.

Argyroploce bipunctana (F.). Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (751) — 2 specimens. Distributed throughout the Region.

Paracelypha rivulana (SCOP.). Bulgan aimak, 7 km NW of Somon Chanžargalant, 1350 m, 22. VII. 1968 (1140) — 2 specimens. Distribution as in preceding species.

Celyphoides cespitanus (HBN.). Čojbalsan aimak, Chamardavaa ul, 80 km SO of Somon Chalchingol, 600 m, 12. VIII. 1965 (399) — 1 specimen; same aimak, Somon Chalchingol, 600 m, 13. VIII. 1965 (409) — 1 specimen. Distributed in Europe and probably W. Siberia. In SE Siberia occurs its subspecies *kirinana* TOLL.

Celyphoides anatolianus (CAR.). Several specimens collected in the localities numbered as follows: 325, 623, 633, 1011, 1112 and 1121. They are distributed in Chentej, Chovd and Chövsgöl aimaks. The specimens were collected between 3. and 19. VII. at the altitudes of 1000—1950 m. Already known from Mongolia (RAZOWSKI, 1966: Archangaj aimak). Distributed in Asia Minor and C. Asia.

Celyphoides flavipalpanus (HBN.). About 10 specimens collected in Central, Chentej, Chövsgöl and Uvs aimaks in the localities numbered 324, 742, 1078, 1117, 1128 and 1148. The specimens were collected between 6 and 29. VII. at the altitudes of 1200—1650 m. Known from various parts of the Palaearctic.

Cochylidae

Hysterosia krulikowskiji (OBR.). Central aimak, 45 km G of Somon Bajan-delger, 1340 m, 24. VIII. 1965 (478) — 1 specimen. Known from Ukraina, Kazakhstan and Kirgizia.

Hysterosia inopiana (HAW.). Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (751) — 1 specimen; Uvs aimak, 84 km W of Somon Zuungobi, 790 m, 26. VI. 1968 (1121) — 1 specimen; Bulgan aimak, 7 km NW of Somon Chanžargalant, 1350 m, 22. VII. 1968 (1140) — 6 specimens; same aimak, SO of Somon Daschinčilen, 1050 m, 23. VII. 1968 (1141) — 1 specimen. Holarctic species.

Hysterosia pistrinana (ERSH.). Bulgan aimak, Namnan ul Mts., 23 km NW of Somon Chutag, 1150 m, 17. VI. 1968 (977) — 1 specimen. Distributed in Central and East Asia, incl. Japan.

Stenodes jaculana (SNELL.). Čojbalsan aimak, Somon Chalchingol, 600 m, 13. VII. 1965 (409) — 1 specimen. Distributed in Central and East Asia.

Stenodes asiana (KENN.). Collected in several specimens in the localities numbered 521, 807, 902, 958 and 1087, distributed in Central, Bulgan, South-Gobi and Uvs aimak. The moths were collected between 11. VI. and 9. VII. at the altitudes of 1000—1600 m. This species is distributed in Ukraina, Caucasus, Libya and C. Asia.

Stenodes monstrabilis RAZ. Čojbalsan aimak, 15 km N of Somon Galuut, 850 m, 17. VIII. 1965 (435) — 16 specimens, the type series.

Stenodes fucatana (SNELL.). Bulgan aimak, 23 km NNO of Chischig-Öndör, 1390 m, 15. VI. 1968 (964) — 1 specimen. Known from C. Asia and SE Siberia.

Stenodes discopunctana (EV.). About 70 specimens collected in 8 localities (nos. 359, 360, 370, 378, 396, 399, 415, 1112) in the following aimaks: Chövsgöl, Čojbalsan and Suchebaator. The moths were collected between 3 and 12. VIII. at the altitudes of 585—1950 m. Distributed in W. and E. Europe and Mongolia.

Stenodes emiliana (KENN.). Numerous specimens collected in several localities (nos. 324, 325, 333, 359, 360, 370, 378, 399, 409, 415, 530, 537, 695, 737, 742, 923, 997, 1003, 1051, 1074, 1087, 1112, 1148) situated in the following aimaks: Archangaj, Bajan-Öngij, Bulgan, Central, Chentej, Chövsgöl, Gobi-Altaj, Suchebaator and Uvs. The moths were collected between 17. VI. and 14. VIII. at the altitudes of 600—2400 m. Known only from C. Asia.

Phalonidia zygota RAZ. Chentej aimak, 10 km O of Zenchhermandal, 1300 m, 28. VII. 1965 (313) — 1 specimen. Known from SE Siberia (Primorskij Kraj) and China (Prov. Chekiang).

Phalonidia permixtana (DEN. & SCHIFF.). Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (750, 751) — 2 specimens. Widely distributed in Europe and Asia.

Agapeta hamana (L.). Chovd aimak, 10 km SSW of Somon Bulgan, 1200 m, 5. VII. 1966 (633) — 1 specimen. Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, C. Asia: Pamirs.

Eugnosta fenestrana RAZ. Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (751) — 1 specimen. Known from China (Prov. Shantung) and C. Siberia.

Eugnosta hydrargyran mongolica RAZ. 30 specimens (type series) collected in 14 localities (nos. 324, 333, 378, 409, 415, 737, 742, 977, 981, 1112, 1128,

1137, 1140, 1144) situated in the following aimaks: Bulgan, Central, Chentej, Chövsgöl, Čojbalsan and Suchebaator. They were flying between 17. VI. and 14. VIII. at the altitudes of 600—1950 m. Endemic subspecies.

Eugnosta falarica RAZ. Suchebaator aimak, 25 km N of Somon Bajanterem, 950 m, 1. VIII. 1965 (345) — 1 specimen (holotype); South-Gobi aimak, Nojon nuruu Mts., 1500 m, 20. VI. 1967 (827) — 1 specimen; same aimak, 10 km NNO of Dalanzadgad, 1450 m, 7. VII. 1967 (898) — 1 specimen (paratypes). Endemic species.

Eupoecilia citrinana RAZ. Chentej aimak, 10 km O of Zenchermantal, 1300 m, 28. VII. 1965 (313) — 1 specimen; Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (751) — 3 specimens. Distributed in East Asia (Primorskij Kraj, Manchuria).

Aethes citreoflava KUZN. Suchebaator aimak, Chadatin-bulan, 60 km N of Somon Bajanterem, 950 m, 31. VII. 1965 — 6 specimens; Čojbalsan aimak, at Bujr nur lake, 585 m, 11. VIII. 1965 (396) — 1 specimen; Central aimak, SO of Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27. VII. 1966 (751) — 1 specimen; Bulgan aimak, 11 km W of Somon Bajannuur, 1000 m, 24. VII. 1968 (1144) — 1 specimen. Apart from Mongolia known only from E. Asia (Primorskij Kraj, Manchuria).

Aethes moribundana (STGR.). Central aimak, Uubulan at Tola River, 60 km O of Ulan-Baator, 1370 m, 25. VIII. 1965 (484) — 1 specimen; Bulgan aimak, 7 km NW of Somon Chanzargalant, 1350 m, 22. VII. 1968 (1140) — 1 specimen. Distributed in the Palaearctic except of the East.

Aethes williana (BRAHM). Uvs aimak, 32 km NW of Ulaangom, 1200 m, 7. VII. 1968 (1078) — 2 specimens. Known from Europe and Asia Minor.

Aethes rectilineana (CAR.). Central aimak, Bogdo ul, 1650 m, 10. VI. 1968 (958) — 1 specimen; same aimak, 25 km O of Somon Lun, 1200 m, 25. VII. 1968 (1148) — 1 specimen. Distributed in E. Asia (China, Askold Id., Hokkaido).

Aethes alataevica (DANIL.). Over 20 specimens collected in many localities (nos. 324, 325, 342, 345, 352, 359, 360, 365, 370, 530, 729, 737, 919, 923, 1047, 1051, 1128, 1148) situated in the following aimaks: Bajan-Ölgij, Bulgan, Central, Chentej, Chövsgöl and Suchebaator. The specimens were collected between 17. VI. and 7. VIII. at the altitudes of 950—1750 m. Known only from C. Asia (Czilik).

Cochylidia richteriana (F. R.). Central aimak, in valley of Tila River, ca. 30 km ONO of Somon Tariat, 1200 m, 24. VII. 1966 (742) — 3 specimens; Uvs aimak, 35 km WNW of Somon Tes, 1400 m, 23. VI. 1968 (1008) — 2 specimens; Chövsgöl aimak, 4 km NW of Mörön, 1500 m, 19. VII. 1968 (1128) — 2 specimens. Distributed throughout the Palaearctic.

Cochylis pallidana ZELL. Chentej aimak, 10 km O of Zenchermantal, 1400 m, 27. VII. 1965 (313) — 1 specimen. Known from Europe.

Cochylis piana (KELL.). Chövsgöl aimak, 4 km NW of Mörön, 1500 m, 19. VII. 1968 (1128) — 1 specimen. Distributed in C. Asia and Iran.

Cochylis defessana (MANN). Chovd aimak, 10 km SSW of Somon Bulgan,

1200 m, 5. VII. 1967 (633) — 2 specimens; Bajanchongor aimak, Cagan Bogd ul Mts., 13 km O of Caganbulag, 1500 m, 25. VI. 1967 (849) — 1 specimen. Known from Asia Minor, Iran, Pontus, Kazakhstan.

Cochylis discerta RAZ. Central aimak, 11 km S of Pass Zosijn davaa, 90 km S von Ulan-Baator, 1650 m 15. VI. 1967 (923) — 1 specimen (holotype).

Falseuncaria degreyana (McLACHL.). About 50 specimens collected in several localities (nos.: 324, 378, 399, 456, 461, 475, 484, 521, 530, 695, 729, 730, 737, 751, 1074, 1148) situated in the following aimaks: Bulgan, Central, Chentej, Čojbalsan, Gobi-Altaj, Suchebaator and Uvs. The moths were collected between 11. VI. and 27. VIII. at the altitudes of 600—2400 m. Known from Europe, C. Asia, C. Siberia.

Falseuncaria lechriotoma RAZ. 19 specimens (type series) collected in 91 localities (nos.: 251, 517b, 521, 645, 923, 1074, 1087, 1148, 1153) situated in the following aimaks: Central, Chovd and Uvs. The moths collected between 11. VI. and 26. VII. at the altitudes of 1100—1700 m. Endemic species.

Falseuncaria kaszabi RAZ. Eight specimens collected in several localities (nos.: 729, 776, 958, 991, 1117, 1141) in the aimaks: Bulgan, Central and Chövsgöl. The moths were collected between 8. VI. and 22. VII. at the altitudes of 1000—1380 m. Endemic species, described from Changaj Mts. in Bajanchongor aimak and from Central aimak.

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STRESZCZENIE

Praca zawiera charakterystykę fauny mongolskich *Tortricoidea*, opracowaną na podstawie materiałów zebranych podczas wypraw dra Z. KASZABA, oraz opisy następujących nowych gatunków *Tortricidae*: *Acleris idonea* sp. nov., *Pelochrista dira* sp. nov., *P. figurana* sp. nov., *Eucosma argentifera* sp. nov., *E. getonia* sp. nov., *E. acripta* sp. nov., *E. phaenops* sp. nov. and *E. chrysiphis* sp. nov. Wykaz systematyczny obejmuje 85 gatunków *Tortricidae* i 29 gatunków *Cochylidae*. Rodzaj *Bactra* STEPH. został opracowany przez A. DIAKONOFFA, który podał opis jednego podgatunku *Bactra lanceolana mongolica*.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Работа содержит характеристику фауны Монгольских *Tortricoidea*, разработанную на основании материалов собранных во время экскурсий др. З. Кашаба. Автор описывает следующие новые виды *Tortricidae*: *Acleris idonea* sp. nov., *Pelochrista dira* sp. nov., *P. figurana* sp. nov., *Eucosma argentifera* sp. nov., *E. getonia* sp. nov., *E. chrysiphis* sp. nov. Систематический перечень охватывает 85 видов *Tortricidae* и 29 видов *Cochylidae*. Род *Bactra* СТЕПН. описан А. Дяконовым, который впервые отметил один подвид *Bactra lanceolana mongolica* ssp. nov.

Redaktor zeszytu: dr Z. Bocheński

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